



ANNUAL REPORT
UPON THE
Public Health & Sanitary Conditions
OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT
OF
LEIGHTON BUZZARD
FOR THE YEAR
1946
BY
JONATHAN GROGONO, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Medical Officer of Health

TO THE LEIGHTON BUZZARD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report for the year 1946.

Copies of this Report, as you are aware, must be sent to the Ministry of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	2487
Population (estimated to middle of 1946) (R.G.)	7572
Number of inhabited houses (1946)	2212
Rateable value	£41,664
Sum represented by penny rate	£165

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			Total M. F.		
Live	{ Legitimate	156 97 59 }		Birth Rate (R.G.)	22.19
Births	{ Illegitimate	12 4 8 }			
Still	{ Legitimate	2 1 1 }		Rate per 1,000 total births	23.8
Births	{ Illegitimate	2 0 2 }			
Deaths	... ..	103 49 54		Death Rate (R.G.)	13.73
No. of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	1			Rate per 1,000 total births	... 5.8
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:				Rate per 1,000 live births	
All Infants (R.G.)	... 4			23.8	
Legitimate Infants	... 4			23.8	
Illegitimate Infants	... 0			Nil	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..				Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..				Nil
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	... ..				Nil
„ „ Scarlet Fever (all ages)	... ..				Nil
„ „ Diphtheria (all ages)	... ..				Nil
„ „ Cancer (all ages)	... ..				12

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

A part-time Medical Officer is employed, together with a Sanitary Inspector and a Veterinary Meat Inspector.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Erysipelas, and cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, with complications, are treated at the Dunstable and District Isolation Hospital.

Other cases of infectious disease requiring treatment are usually sent to Spittlesea Hospital, Luton.

Patients with Tuberculosis can attend the clinic at St. Mary's Hospital, Grove Road, Luton, on the following days:—

Mondays, 10 a.m.—1 p.m. New cases. Male and female.

Mondays, 2 p.m.—5 p.m. New cases. Male and female.

Tuesdays, 10 a.m.—1 p.m. Children and Contact Clinic.

Tuesdays, 2 p.m.—5 p.m. Male Clinic.

Thursdays, 10 a.m.—1 p.m. Female Clinic.

Fridays, 10 a.m.—1 p.m. Male and Female Resill Clinic.

Cases of Tuberculosis can be sent to Moggerhanger Sanatorium for treatment.

Venereal cases can be treated at the Clinics of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and the Bedford County Hospital on the following days:—

LUTON AND DUNSTABLE HOSPITAL.

Males.—Mondays, 2 p.m.—8 p.m.

Tuesdays, 5.30 p.m.—8 p.m.

Wednesdays, 2 p.m.—8 p.m.

Thursdays, 5.30 p.m.—8 p.m.

Fridays, 2 p.m.—8 p.m.

Females.—Mondays, 9 a.m.—6.30 p.m.

Tuesdays, 9 a.m.—6.30 p.m.

Wednesdays, 9 a.m.—6.30 p.m.

Thursdays, 9 a.m.—6.30 p.m.

Fridays, 9 a.m.—6.30 p.m.

BEDFORD COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Males.—Mondays—Thursdays, 4 p.m.—8 p.m.

Fridays, 3 p.m.—8 p.m.

Females.—Mondays, 5 p.m.—8 p.m.

Tuesdays, 5 p.m.—6 p.m.

Wednesdays, 5 p.m.—7 p.m.

Thursdays, 5 p.m. onwards.

Fridays, 3 p.m.—5 p.m.

Doctor attends Wednesdays and Fridays.

Arrangements are made by the County Council for the treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There are three St. John motor ambulances available for the removal of patients and accident cases to hospital.

At present there is a full-time driver employed during the day, with voluntary drivers in reserve, and voluntary nurses in attendance from the St. John Ambulance Brigade. At nights and week-ends the voluntary staff of the St. John Ambulance Brigade take over the whole of the duties.

It is proposed to engage another full-time driver as soon as the County Council introduce their free ambulance service.

There are two permanent resident midwives in the town, and a large house is being converted into a private nursing home for maternity cases.

The County Council employ a Health Visitor, who visits the homes of mothers to give advice and help.

There is a District Nurse, employed by the local Nursing Association, for attending cases of sickness.

Specimens and swabs are sent to the Clinical Research Association and the Luton Borough Laboratory for microscopic and bacteriological examination.

The Council grants supplies of Antitoxin and Scarlet Fever Serum.

Diphtheria immunisation is carried out in frequent sessions at the Schools and Infant Welfare Centre.

The Infant Welfare Centre in Grovebury Road is open every Friday, with a lady Health Visitor and a Medical Officer in attendance, who are assisted by a local nurse and several ladies in the town.

There is a County Council Day Nursery situated in Bassett Road, with accommodation for 50 children.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town is provided with an adequate and wholesome supply of water obtained from two boreholes sunk into the greensand at the Council's Waterworks in Stanbridge Road.

The water is raised from No. 2 borehole, which is 27in. in diameter and 250 feet deep, by an eight stage 8in. diameter centrifugal pump, at the rate of 15,000 gallons per hour, through three 8 feet diameter Candy's Iron Extraction Pressure Filters. A booster pump, connected to the outlet of the filters, raises the water through a 7in. diameter rising main to a 400,000 gallon covered reservoir at Shenley Hill. Both pumps are driven by 35 h.-p. electric motors.

There is an alternative supply at the Waterworks, consisting of a 20in. diameter borehole sunk to a depth of 211 feet, which is known as No. 1 Borehole. This borehole has been reconditioned and cleared of sand and is now yielding about 10,000 g.p.h. without any appreciable quantity of sand. The centrifugal pump, which has been overhauled, has a capacity of 12,000 g.p.h. It is driven by a 26 h.-p. electric motor, and is capable of raising the water through the pressure filters, direct to the reservoir.

The water is chlorinated at the Waterworks, Stanbridge Road, by a Candy Minor Chlorinator, 0.2 parts per 1,000,000 being pumped into the rising main.

The pressure filters are working to full capacity and appear to be slightly defective, as sand is being passed through the rising main to the reservoir.

The reservoir requires cleaning out, but owing to the cleansing pipes being connected to the rising main, which has to be used as a scour pipe, it is not possible to have this work carried out.

The Council's Consulting Engineers have submitted a report to the Council containing the following recommendations:

Extending the Waterworks in Stanbridge Road by acquiring $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of additional land.

The sinking of a third borehole.

The provision of an aerator, a mixing chamber where the water will be dosed with lime, a sedimentation tank, a battery of rapid gravity filters and a clear water storage tank, from where the water will be raised by

electrically driven booster pumps to the reservoir at Shenley Hill.

Bacteriological examinations and chemical analysis have been made of the water as supplied to the public, with satisfactory results. The following is a copy of one of the reports:—

	Parts per 100,000	Grains per Gallon
1.—CHEMICAL.		
Total solids (dried at 120° C) ...	38.0	26.6
Combined chlorine (as Cl) ...	2.3	1.6
equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl) ...	3.8	2.7
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates) ...	0.04	0.03
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites) ...	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen ...	0.0004	0.0003
Albuminoid nitrogen ...	0.0020	0.0014
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27° C ...	0.020	0.014
Lead or Copper ...	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃) ...	19.0	13.3
Permanent hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃) ...	7.0	4.9
Total hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃) ...	26.0	18.2
2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL.		
The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, at 20° —22° C for 3 days ...	6 per millilitre	
At 37° C for two days ...	7 per millilitre	
Faecal B. coli ...	Not found in 100 ml.	
Probable number of coliform bacilli present ...	= None per 100 ml.	
Streptococci ...	Not found in 100 ml.	
Cl welchii (spores) ...	Not found in 100 ml.	

REMARKS:

The combined results show this water to be of good quality and quite safe for drinking purposes.

It has been proved by analysis that the water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

The following are particulars of the number of population supplied from public water mains:—

	No. of houses	Population
Direct to the houses ...	2,181	7,898
From Standpipes ...	25	74

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewerage of the district is on the "Separate System," and from four low level pumping stations, which cover about half the town's drainage area, the sewage is raised by a pair of ejectors at each station to the main sewer, which gravitates to the sewage disposal works.

The sewers have, at times, overflowed in two low lying areas of the town owing to the failure of the ejectors, which are inadequate to deal with any abnormal flow of sewage.

The Council's Consulting Engineers are reporting on a new drainage scheme for the purpose of eliminating this nuisance and making provision for future development.

In the meantime, they recommend that the ejectors should be thoroughly overhauled by the makers, as it may be two or three years before the scheme could be completed.

The sewage is treated at the Sewage Disposal Works by means of settling tanks, three 74 feet diameter clinker filters, two humus tanks and a chlorinating plant at the entrance to the Works.

The sludge from the settling tanks is pumped through a rising main to shallow drying beds at the extreme end of the Works.

A Storm water tank is provided for dealing with over three times the dry weather flow, which has a weir outlet and an overflow to the irrigation area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A fortnightly collection of house refuse and salvage, which was brought into operation during the war period, has been replaced with a weekly collection.

Trade refuse is collected on application, at a charge of ninepence per dustbin.

Salvage is still collected from households and business premises. Kitchen waste is collected from public bins, households and other establishments for delivery to the Luton Corporation Processing Plant.

The Council's controlled refuse tip in Vandyke Road received three treatments of Gammexane powder from a firm of Contractors, for the purpose of exterminating insect life, but, unfortunately, owing to a slight delay in applying one of the treatments during a spell of hot weather, a nuisance occurred from an infestation of crickets.

Following this outbreak, the tip was examined by an Entomologist from the British Museum, who advised the Council that the tip was not seriously infested and could be controlled by the continued use of Gammexane powder. He also advised the purchase of a rotary sprayer in order that the treatment could be carried out by the Council's employees immediately there were signs of a re-infestation.

Street gullies are periodically cleansed and flushed with clean water.

Cesspools in the district are emptied by arrangement with the Luton Rural District Council.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers and streams in the Urban area were periodically inspected and were found to be free from any serious pollution.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfectant fluid is kept at the Council's Depot in West Street, which is issued to the public on application.

Premises are always disinfected after the removal or recovery of infectious cases, also after deaths from Tuberculosis.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The one common lodging house in the district has been closed by the owner for the purpose of converting the building into three self-contained flats.

SCHOOLS.

The Schools of the town are as follows:—

Leighton Buzzard County Secondary Modern Boys.

Leighton Buzzard Primary Infants.

Leighton Buzzard County Secondary Modern Girls.

Leighton Buzzard Primary Boys.

Leighton Buzzard Primary Girls.

There is a Grammar School in the town, which is attended by girls and boys from Leighton Buzzard and district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is one swimming bath in the town situated in the grounds of the Cedars School for the use of the pupils and members of the staff. The bath is of modern construction and is provided with a proper purification plant.

The Spinney Pool in Billington Road, which covers an area of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is still used by the public for swimming.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Houses found to be infested with bugs are fumigated or sprayed and re-inspections are made to ascertain whether further treatments are necessary.

Tenants are encouraged to report any signs of infestation or re-infestation of their houses.

The furniture and bedding of ten families re-housed by the Council were fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide in a furniture van before being moved into their new homes.

The work was carried out by a competent firm of Fumigating Contractors, who retained the keys of the houses until the furniture, etc., had been tested and certified free from danger.

CAMPING SITES.

Only one licence was issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1946, which was for the occupation of a caravan for a family of three.

KNACKERS' YARD.

There is one knackers' yard in the district, which is kept in a satisfactory condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are eight bakehouses in the district, one of which is underground.

FACTORIES.

The principal factories of the town, which employ a considerable number of hands, are:—

- 4 Concrete Roofing Tile Works.
- 1 Manufacturer of Concrete Products.
- 1 Sandlime Brick Works.
- 2 Sand Washing and Grading Plants.
- 1 Corset Factory.
- 2 Clothing Factories.
- 1 Laundry.
- 1 Manufacturer of Plastics.

- 2 Agricultural Engineering Works.
- 1 Sawmill.
- 1 Flour Mill.
- 1 Gas Works.

Nine of the above factories have been provided with canteen facilities, and many improvements have been carried out for the welfare of the workers. The sanitary accommodation in many of the works has also been improved.

The remainder of the factories, where only small numbers of hands are employed, chiefly consist of:—Brush Makers, Basket Makers, Joiners, General Engineers, Upholsterers, Saddlers, Printers, Furriers and Dressmakers.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 75
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 161
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 21
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 49
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 21
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers... 12
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:
 - A. Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners ...	Nil
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	7
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners ...	7
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
C.	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil
D.	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil
Total number of traditional new houses erected and completed in 1946 classified as follows :		
	By the Local Authority ...	Nil
	By private enterprise ...	12
Number of temporary houses erected and completed for the Local Authority in 1946...		
	...	10

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. GENERAL.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	190
Complaints received	...	...	...	51
Nuisances detected without complaint	...	...	...	30
Notices served, informal	...	...	...	80
Notices served, statutory	...	...	...	2
Nuisances abated:				
(a) by persons responsible	...	...	...	78
(b) by Council	...	...	...	Nil

2. HOUSE NUISANCES.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	18
Guttering and rainwater pipes cleaned out or repaired	...	...	...	7
Dirty houses cleansed and distempered	...	...	...	5
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	10
Floors repaired	...	...	...	1
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	Nil
External wall repaired	...	...	...	1
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	1
Pavements repaired	...	...	...	Nil
Water supplies improved	...	...	...	6
Other defects remedied	...	...	...	26

3. DRAINS, WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

New drains laid	...	...	...	2
Drains cleared or repaired	...	...	...	11
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	12
Sanitary galvanized ashbins provided	...	...	...	51
Additional Water Closets provided	...	...	...	Nil
Privy Ashpits converted into Pail Closets	...	...	...	Nil
Pail Closets repaired	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets converted to Water Closets	...	...	...	Nil

4. KNACKERS' YARDS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	1
Number of inspections	...	...	...	4
Number of defects found	...	...	...	1
Number remedied	...	...	...	1

5. BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	8
Number of inspections	...	...	...	20
Number of defects found...	...	...	...	5
Number remedied	...	...	...	5

6. DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	13
Number of Cowkeepers	...	...	...	6
Number of inspections	...	...	...	48
Number of defects found...	...	...	...	15
Number remedied	...	...	...	14

7. FOOD (PREPARATION AND MANUFACTURE) PREMISES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	18
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	24
Number of defects found	...	...	...	6
Number remedied	...	...	...	6

8. VARIOUS.

Removal of animals improperly kept	...	...	...	2
Visits to infected houses	...	...	...	8
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	8
Verminous houses fumigated or sprayed	...	...	...	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply is obtained from the Urban District and the Luton and Wing Rural Districts. Pasteurised milk is also delivered into the district in bulk and in bottles. Inspections of the farms and dairies have been made.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected ...	983	712	2421	151
All diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole Carcases condemned	2		1	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	206	6	99	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	21.16 %	0.84 %	4.13 %	10.59 %
Tuberculosis only				
Whole Carcases condemned	27			1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	127	10		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	15.66 %	1.40 %	0.00 %	0.66 %

Inspections were made at various shops and premises and the following articles of food were examined and condemned:—

708 lbs. Canned Meat.	14 lbs. Sponge Mixture.
47 lbs. Imported Meat.	26 lbs. Meat Pies.
367 lbs. Fresh Fish.	13 tins Soup.
49 pkts. Dried Peas.	14 tins Fruit.
360 lbs. Cereals.	228 tins Milk.
9½ lbs. Butter.	212 tins Vegetables.
11½ lbs. Bacon.	211 tins Fish.

MEASURES RELATING TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SMALL POX.—No cases notified.

SCARLET FEVER.

Seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. Four cases were removed to hospital and three cases were isolated at home. All made good recoveries.

DIPHThERIA.—No cases notified.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The one case notified made a good recovery. Thorough investigations were made and every possible precaution taken.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—No cases notified.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Eleven cases of Pneumonia (all forms) were notified during the year. Two of the cases proved fatal.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—No cases notified.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—No cases notified.

ERYSIPELAS.—No cases notified.

MEASLES AND CHICKEN POX.

9 cases of Measles and 26 of Chicken Pox were notified and nursed at home. All made good recoveries.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

16 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

4 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were 2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE.

Three cases of Jaundice were notified under the Jaundice Regulations, 1943.

DYSENTERY.

Two cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified and removed to hospital. Both cases recovered.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children immunised up to December, 1946:

Under 5 years	Over 5 and under 15	Total
278	105	383

Number of cases of Diphtheria notified in children under 15 years	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of cases in which child is known to have completed course of immunisation not less than twelve weeks before onset of disease	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

Your Obedient Servant,

JONATHAN GROGONO,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1946 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	TOTAL BIRTHS.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Live Births.		Still Births.		Number.	Rate.	No of Non-Residents registered in the district.	No of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	No.	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1000 Net Births.	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1940	7500	116	16.57	4	0.57	88	11.73	18	28	3	25.8	98	13.07
1941	8604	114	13.24	5	0.58	68	7.94	17	47	4	35.0	98	11.39
1942	7848	117	14.90	1	0.12	63	8.06	4	46	8	68.3	105	13.39
1943	7600	114	15.00	0	0.00	53	6.99	3	40	0	0.00	90	11.84
1944	7601	126	16.57	4	0.52	66	8.68	8	45	9	71.4	103	13.55
1945	7550	163	21.59	6	0.78	63	8.34	0	32	5	30.6	95	12.59
1946	7572	168	22.72	4	0.53	70	9.24	2	35	4	23.8	103	13.73

Population 1931 Census—7030.

TABLE II.
Notifiable Diseases during the year 1946.

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.											Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths		
	At all ages.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45			45 to 65	65 upwards
Small Pox	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	2
Jaundice	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sonne Dysentery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	26	...	1	4	...	14	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	16	1	3	4	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	75	4	4	11	5	10	19	4	3	6	4	2	3	9	2

TABLE IV.
Causes of Death during Year 1946.

[illegible]

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1946.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages
under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-4 Weeks	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes.	{ Certified	...	2	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	4
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Small-pox	...									
	Chicken-pox	...									
	Measles	...									
	Scarlet Fever	...									
	Whooping Cough	...									
	Diphtheria and Croup	...									
	Erysipelas	...									
{	Tuberculous Meningitis	...									
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...									
	Other Tuberculous Diseases										
	Meningitis, <i>not Tuberculous</i>										
	Convulsions	...									
	Laryngitis	...									
	Bronchitis	...									
	Pneumonia (all forms)	...		1		1					1
{	Diarrhoea	...									
	Enteritis	...									
	Gastritis	...									
	Syphilis	...									
	Rickets	...									
	Suffocation, overlying	...									
	Injury at Birth	...									
	Atelectasis	...									
{	Congenital Malformations	...	1		1	2					2
	Premature Birth	...	1			1					1
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...									
	Violence	...									
	Accidental & Other Causes										
Totals ...			2	1	1	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4

